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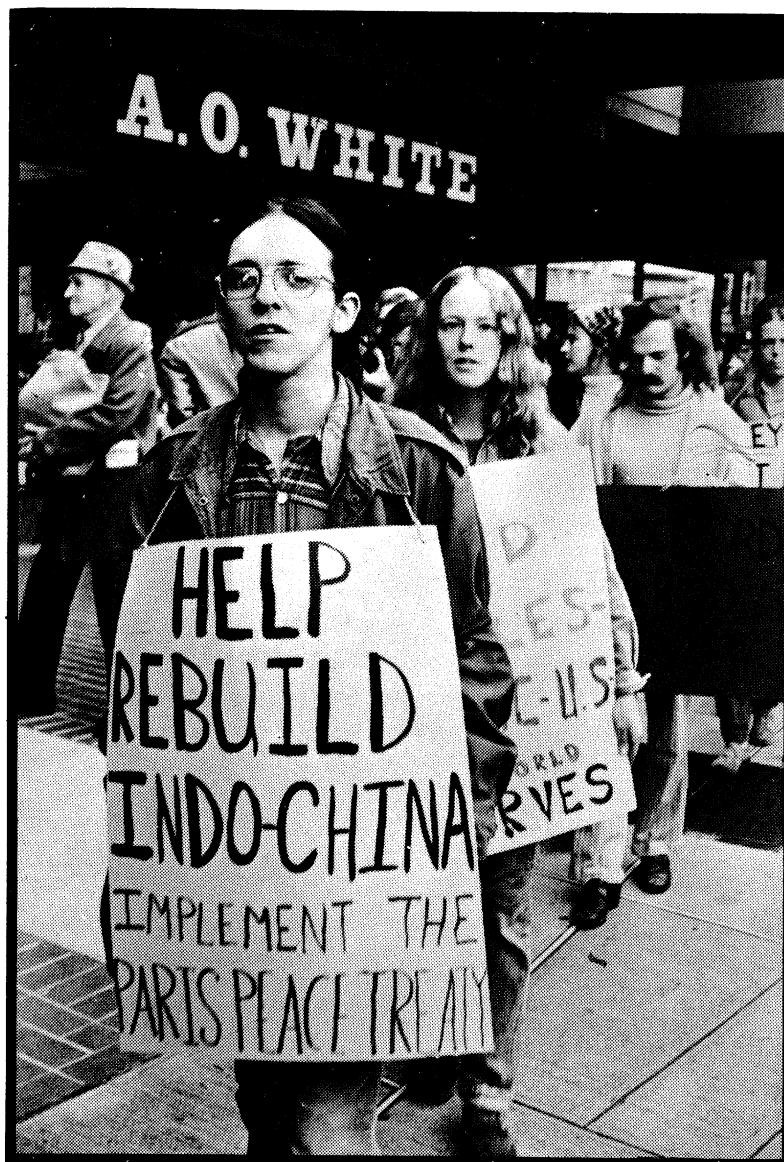
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Spanish Right Active As Franco Near Death

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INS

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Hours: 9AM to 9PM weekdays, except Wednesdays

STAFF COLLECTIVE: Ellen Garvey, Cidne Hart, Bill Peters, Sarah Plant, Barbara Plog, Sandy Shea, Mike Shuster, Ron Sirak, Nancy Stiefel.

COMRADES: Ron Alden, Minton Brooks, John Garvey, Andrea Lapinski, Judy Rabinovitz, Jessica Siegel, Milt Taam.

CORRESPONDENTS: Schofield Coryell--Paris

CARTOONISTS: Dave Hereth

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COLLECTIVE NOTES

Our article on Spain in this packet focuses on the forces active in the Spanish Right. In future articles we plan to also examine who the Spanish Left is and analyze their chances for success.

On page 8 we have a short article about a woman who was fired because she refused to run out to buy sandwiches for her managers. This is not an isolated event. If you know of similar cases in which women have fought against such harassment, please let us know.

You should have your November bill by now. Please respond quickly. Some of you allow months to go by without sending anything. Don't get into this kind of rut. Sit down right now and write out a check. We need everyone to pay every month.

LNS

IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON

[See packets #691 and 693 for stories on the "Baby-lift" and packets #700, 703 and 718 for stories concerning the suit.]

SUIT SEEKING RETURN OF BABYLIFT CHILDREN GRANTED FAVORABLE RULING; 2 CHILDREN KILLED BY CHILD ABUSE

NEW YORK (LNS)--Plaintiffs seeking to reunite more than 2,000 Vietnamese children brought to the U.S. during the late April "Operation Babylift" were granted a favorable ruling on November 6 when a three judge panel in San Francisco ruled that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) must make available their records on each of the Babylift children.

The ruling came after two court-appointed experts studied INS records of 25 randomly selected Babylift children and found that 18 were illegally removed from Vietnam by private adoption agencies. In some cases there were no releases signed by parents or guardians for the adoption, in other orphanages had signed the releases despite the existence of living parents.

The Center for Constitutional Rights, which is arguing the case, says that many of the children placed in orphanages in Vietnam were there temporarily and had been visited regularly by their parents.

The suit to reunite the children with their Vietnamese parents was first filed in May, 1975. It has been opposed by the INS and the seven private adoption agencies involved, despite strongly worded statements against the Babylift made by the International Red Cross, International Child Welfare League, and the United Nations High Commission on Refugees.

INS officials admit they had done nothing to seek reunification of the children with their Vietnamese parents, and they sent warnings to the adoptive parents only after the court warned them to do so, that the children may have to be sent back to Vietnam.

The INS was given until November 20 by the San Francisco Federal Court to complete background checks on all the children and turn them over to the plaintiffs. The Center for Constitutional Rights will in turn present a plan for reunification of the children with their families.

The United Nations, Red Cross, and Child Welfare League have all expressed interest in the reunification plan and the Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam says it will cooperate with the international agencies as it is anxious to see the children returned to Vietnam.

High Fees, No Records

Seven private adoption agencies were involved in the Operation Babylift which between April 3rd and 28th brought over 2000 children to the U.S. Most of the children were apparently not processed by the INS which routinely takes fingerprints and photographs of all immigrants. U.S. government agencies are not even sure how many children were brought to the U.S. The INS says 2000 were involved, and the U.S. Agency for International Development says 2700.

The agencies are even more secretive than the government. They maintain a "right to privacy" and refuse to disclose the number of children they have processed, the names and addresses of the adopting

parents, or the fees charged to the people adopting the children.

The Center for Constitutional Rights learned however that the Friends of the Children of Vietnam, thought to have handled nearly 1000 Babylift adoptions, charged one pair of adoptive parents a "reduced fee" of \$800. With the government footing the bill for bringing the children to the U.S., volunteer nurses caring for the children at military facilities until they were adopted, and with an apparent minimal amount of bookkeeping, these agencies must be making enormous profits.

In addition, it is apparent that the agencies did not do adequate background checks on the prospective adopting parents; two of the children have already died from beatings administered by their "parents."

The Friends of the Children of Vietnam admit they processed the child killed in Minnesota, but none of the seven agencies admit processing the child found dead in Georgia, although the Center for Constitutional Rights says it knows which agency is involved.

Nancy Stearns, one of the lawyers arguing the case for the plaintiffs, said, "We know these things wouldn't have happened in Vietnam. This sort of thing is inconceivable in Vietnamese society."

While satisfied with the court's ruling forcing the INS to open up its records, lawyers for the plaintiffs warn that the courts must act quickly if reunification is to be a success. The children, many of them infants, were not properly identified by the INS or the adoption agencies, and many of them have lost or are in the process of losing knowledge of the Vietnamese language and Vietnamese names.

Sixty-nine Vietnamese children are now in the hands of the Buckner Baptist Church where they are being kept in a "Children's Home" and are being given a fundamentalist Christian upbringing. When asked whether it would be a good idea to reunify the children with their Vietnamese parents, Jim Gale, a former pastor of the church, said, "No, Vietnam is Communist now."

"The whole thing is a disgrace," one person close to the case said. "This can only be called a mass kidnap operation done for profit with the help of the U.S. government. This has never happened in any other place in recent history."

"Even during the Biafran conflict with thousands of children separated from their parents, only about two dozen were not able to be reunited. That's because they were serious about reconciliation. The U.S. government apparently has no such interest."

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"The growth of a large business is merely a survival of the fittest. It is merely the working out of a law of nature and a law of God."

-- John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS DEMONSTRATORS CHALLENGE FORD'S VISIT

by Allen Young

SPRINGFIELD, MA. (LNS)--With an unemployment rate of 17% and growing anger over cutbacks in human services, western Massachusetts was an ideal place for people to greet President Gerald Ford when he came to speak to a newspaper editors convention Friday, November 7 in Springfield.

But an ad hoc group known as the Coalition to Lay Off Ford was able to mobilize only 150 pickets to challenge the president at his Friday morning appearance. When he arrived at the Baystate West complex, he slipped in through an entrance well removed from the demonstrators.

Chanting "Lay Off Ford, Put the People in the Drivers Seat!" the demonstrators attacked Ford's economic policies of helping big business while putting the squeeze on the poor. Signs such as "CIA out of Portugal," "Independence for Puerto Rico," and "Remember the Mayaguez," were sprinkled through the crowd.

Among the demonstrators were Robert and Michael Meeropol, the son's of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who are pressuring the government in a court suit to release papers on the Rosenberg case, and who have launched a campaign to force a reopening of the case. According to the Meeropols, only a small fraction of the requested files have been released.

The Meeropols, who live in the Springfield area, wrote to President Ford requesting a meeting during his Springfield visit to discuss the Justice Department's recalcitrance, but the White House refused on the grounds that it would not be "appropriate," language which Michael Meeropol observed was distinctly reminiscent of Ford's predecessor.

In the opening paragraph of a leaflet prepared by the Ad Hoc Coalition, the protesters stated their case against Ford:

"Ford represents 'big business' interests, not the American people. With 'official' unemployment figures in western Massachusetts at 17%, Ford has the nerve to come to Massachusetts to attend a Republican dinner and address newspaper editors. What about every day people: families overburdened with taxes, the unemployed, the poor who are barely subsisting, the elderly who cannot live on social security.

"He's doing nothing to fulfill our basic needs, in fact he's using his veto power to kill legislation that would help the poor, the taxpayer, the elderly, the children."

Although the turnout for the demonstration was small, organizers were not pessimistic. "An action like this," said one organizer, "even though small, communicates something to the tens of thousands of people in this area who are disgusted with the government and the president. It says to them that they are not isolated."

* * *

The night before the demonstration in Springfield two cultural symbols of the rebellious mood of the 1960s, Bob Dylan and Joan Baez, performed

for two sell-out audiences at the 10,000 seat Springfield civic center. Although protest organizers hoped that Dylan or Baez would refer to the following day's demonstration, the performers seemed unaware of the political activity planned for the next day or unwilling to interrupt their "Rolling Thunder Revue" for a message of political solidarity.

Political songs were included in the revue however. Joan Baez sang the labor classic "Joe Hill," written in homage to the IWW organizer who was framed by copper bosses on a murder charge and executed by a Utah firing squad on November 19, 1915. Dylan sang his early 1960s "It's a Hard Rain's Gonna Fall," and his new song about Hurricane Carter, a black boxer who has been fighting for release from a New Jersey prison where he is serving his ninth year on a murder frameup.

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***** BLACK PRISONER ACTIVE IN RESISTING BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION ON TRIAL AT MARION PENITENTIARY

NEW YORK (LNS)--Black activist prisoner Frank "KoJo" Gaskins is scheduled for trial in late November on charges of assaulting a prison guard at the U.S. Penitentiary in Marion, Illinois. Gaskins allegedly stabbed a guard when more than fifteen guards entered his cell to intimidate him. According to other prisoners, Gaskins was beaten for over fifteen minutes and placed in chains.

Gaskins has been held in Marion's "Control Unit" for two years. "Brother KoJo is a black prisoner who has been strongly active in the fight to halt the long-term control unit at Marion," reports Eddie Sanchez, a prisoner active for years in resisting behavior modification at several federal prisons, including Marion.

"As such, he has been singled out for special harassment and punishment."

Prisoners are held 23 and 1/2 hours a day in 9 X 11 foot cells with almost no contact with the outside world. Federal prisoners from all over the U.S. are sent to the control units in an effort by prison authorities to repress radical political, social and religious activity among prisoners.

* * *

To demand a dismissal of charges against Frank Gaskins on the grounds that the long-term control unit itself is illegal, and cruel and unusual punishment, write to Judge James Foreman, U.S. District Court, East St. Louis, Illinois.

Also send copies to Frank Gaskins, PO Box 1000 Marion, Illinois 62959 and Ralph Hurvits, People's Law Office, 2156 N. Halstead, Chicago, Illinois 60614.

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[Thanks to the Prison Action Group and Eddie Sanchez for this information.]

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AS SPAIN WAITS FOR FRANCO'S DEATH,
RIGHT WING STILL A POWERFUL FORCE

(Editor's note: The following is a slightly edited version of an article from the Internews International Bulletin. Additional information has been added by LNS.)

NEW YORK (LNS) -- General Francisco Franco's prolonged battle with death enabled his designated heir, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, to slide into power in early November while Spain and the world awaited El Caudillo's imminent passing. The death watch allowed Juan Carlos to take charge without revealing his own domestic policies, but he has only managed to postpone the succession crisis.

Although the moderate left has indicated a willingness to give him a chance to make a rapid and thorough transition to liberal rule, the extreme right -- linked to old-line Francoists -- threatens escalated terrorist violence to oppose any liberalization of the regime.

Within the Francoist camp, division and intrigue surround a battle for power between the extreme right and the so-called moderates. On the extreme right are a number of increasingly active terrorist groups, which are reportedly connected to the police and to top Francoists. They are tolerated by the Spanish authorities, despite the official ban on political organizations other than Franco's National Movement (Phalange).

The best known of these groups is the Guerrillas of Christ the King (GCR), which recently claimed responsibility for killing a Basque cafe owner and brother of a Basque nationalist leader.

Pro-Fascist

Allegedly financed by the Fuerza Nueva, a faction of the National Movement which includes many top Francoists, army officers, and bureaucrats in its membership, the GCR is headed by a Madrid lawyer, Blas Pinar. Pinar was personally appointed by Franco to the Spanish parliament and to the National Council of the National Movement. His Fuerza Nueva, which formed the militant front line at a recent pro-fascist mass rally, opposes any political change.

Other fascist organizations active in Spain include Cedade, described by the London Economist as "a tightly organized movement, camouflaged as a Europhile 'cultural center,' which advocates a totalitarian Europe."

Another group, the Spanish National Socialist Party, the Economist says, "offers an even headier brew: more nationalistic, more strongly anti-Jewish, and more secretive." Both groups attack liberal cultural centers and bookstores and assault suspected democrats and Marxists.

Even more extreme are the Defenders of Hispanic Thought, the Commandos of the Anti-Marxist Struggle, and the Syndical Action Groups. In Barcelona, according to Newsweek, one Syndical Action Group warned at least two dozen leading lawyers, journalists, and businessmen to get out of Spain within 24 hours after Franco's death.

The Economist also reports the recent forma-

tion of a semi-official terrorist organization generally referred to as ATE, which is directed against the Basque group, ETA. Most of its members are supporters of Fuerza Nueva and some have been borrowed from the GCR and Cedade; some are on detachment from the police. A few are said to be "criminals promised a pardon in return for patriotic service," according to the Economist.

The various right-wing groups are credited with killings, bombings, beatings of supporters of the democratic opposition, telephoning death threats to leftists, and carrying out attacks and then fabricating evidence linking the action to the left. Families of political prisoners charged that right-wing terrorists connected with the police were infiltrating the jails and planning revenge killings of leftist prisoners when Franco dies.

In one incident three armed and hooded men broke into a meeting of liberal lawyers and reporters and forced their victims to lie down on the floor. The intruders then flailed them savagely with a studded mace before departing.

It is not clear at present what support these various groups have among the population at large.

The extreme right wing groups oppose restoring even the slightest degree of democracy. "None of these groups are pleased with the prospects of Juan Carlos's succession, nor with the restoration of the monarchy," reported the New York Times, but "They have no candidate for leader."

The Bunker

The right-wing action groups are represented at the top by the old-line Francoists who make up what is called "the bunker" -- a reference to Hitler's last days in Berlin. Those in the bunker include members of the Franco family and his National Movement, as well as top military officers who fought in the Spanish Civil War, and in many cases in Hitler's armies during World War II.

But those in the bunker are thought to represent a minority, with most Francoists agreeing that change is inevitable and even necessary. These "moderate" Francoists are jockeying for influence and position in Juan Carlos's government.

Juan Carlos himself says he is committed to a limited and orderly restoration of democracy. However, like the "moderates" he opposes legalizing Spain's largest and best-organized party, the Communist party.

How far a Juan Carlos government will go on other issues remains to be seen. But he will have at least one eye on Europe. Spain is seeking entrance into the Common Market and even NATO -- both of which will require at least a limited movement toward parliamentary rule.

Among those outside the bunker mentioned as possible candidates for premier under Juan Carlos is Jose Solis Ruiz of the National Movement. Solis thinks reform should be even slower than does the current premier, Carlos Arias Navarro, whose modest plans for liberalization were shelved last year by Franco. Arias Navarro himself may be asked to stay on, or Juan Carlos may pick from those favor-

ing a more decisive turn toward the lessening of repression.

In this category are Manuel Fraga Iribarne, former information minister and current ambassador to London, and Jose Maria de Areilza, a former ambassador to Washington and Paris, and now a close advisor to the prince.

Fraga heads a group called Fedisa, which masquerades as a research institute and describes its policies as "center of center." According to UPI, Areilza subscribes to Fraga's reform politics and is "extremely well-connected in business and finance, both in and outside Spain, and is said to have the full confidence of Washington."

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[see photograph to go with the following]

THOUSANDS OF FRENCH LEFTISTS GATHER TO PROTEST FRANCO REGIME

NEW YORK (LNS)--In spite of a last minute police ban, more than ten thousand people from all over France converged near the Spanish border on November 1 in a mass protest of the repressive Franco regime.

On October 30, the French regional police chief suddenly decided to ban the march, deploying thousands of police along the Spanish border and also along the roads leading to it. Throughout the night and early morning hours, hundreds of cars on their way to the march were stopped by police, and many were forced to detour from their routes. In several cities the police, having gotten word that the march had been banned, prevented carloads of people from leaving the cities.

To avoid confrontation with the police, the demonstration changed its goal from Hendaye on the Spanish border to the city of Bayonne, about 20 miles away.

The walls of Hendaye, already covered with slogans carried a new one: "CRS=Guardia Civil." The CRS is the French national security force; the Guardia Civil is Spain's repressive civil guard, long known for its brutality.

Even though the march did not reach the frontier, "Saturday's demonstrators," wrote Liberation, a French leftist daily, "won a big victory: unity." The Basque national flag was at the head of the line, and marching with members of the Basque organizations were militants of FRAP (a Spanish revolutionary organization) and a broad spectrum of leftist organizations from many regions. The procession extended nearly three miles along the road to Bayonne.

"The march on Spain took place," wrote one participating organization, "despite the enormity of the methods deployed to prevent it, despite the fierce will of [Prime Minister] Giscard d'Estaing to defend Francoism with or without Franco. At this moment, when the Spanish bourgeoisie is feebly attempting to save Francoism, the march has allowed a forceful expression of solidarity...of French workers with Spanish workers."

"After the March on Spain" wrote another leftist journal, Rouge, "we must multiply our attempts, we

must denounce day after day the collusion which joins the interests of the Spanish dictatorship and those of the European and American bourgeoisies."

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CHICANO FIGHTS FOR NEW TRIAL IN POLICE MURDER CONVICTION

NEW YORK (LNS)--Ray Mendoza, a Chicano from Milwaukee, was denied a new trial by Circuit Judge Hugh O'Connell in early November, one year after he was convicted of murdering two off-duty policemen.

Strong support for Mendoza, particularly in the Chicano community, has developed in Milwaukee where twelve people in the past three years have been shot and killed by police.

Mendoza was charged with the July 10, 1974 killing of two off-duty policemen who were found dead on the street in Milwaukee. The slain officers died of gun shot wounds inflicted with .38 caliber dum dum bullets fired from one of their own weapons.

The coroner's report showed that both officers had been drunk at the time of their deaths. Shortly before the incident the drunk officers were refused service at a bar and were asked to leave because of their "disorderly behavior."

Mendoza testified in court that the two policemen, not identified as police at the time, were leaving the bar when they got involved in a verbal argument with Ray and two friends across the street. Ray and other witnesses stated that he and his friends attempted to flee when the two men approached them, but Ray was caught and brutally beaten.

At that point, in order to defend himself, Ray wrestled away one of their guns and fired in the direction of his attackers.

"If Mendoza had not defended himself," a leaflet written by supporters asserts, "he would probably be dead, another victim of the police."

Immediately following the shooting, the Milwaukee Police Department stormed the Latin community, indiscriminately arresting over 100 people. Mendoza was arrested and charged with two counts of first degree murder.

Judge Refuses Retraction of Testimony

The key testimony that led to Mendoza's conviction last year was given by a polygraph (lie detector) examiner of the Wisconsin Crime Laboratory.

The polygraph expert, Robert L. Anderson, testified that Mendoza had lied when he replied "no" to the following questions: "Did you strike either Riley or Matulis after they identified themselves as police officers?" "Do you remember firing the officer's gun more than two times?" "Did you lie when you said you shot Riley and Matulis because they would not stop hitting you after you gave up?"

Observers said that when Anderson testified that Mendoza "lied," "It seemed to clinch the case."

But during the course of the trial Anderson's former polygraph instructor administered another test which showed that Mendoza told the truth. When confronted with these results, Anderson admitted that he

(continued on page 8)

[See packet #736 for story on Canal Zone negotiations and #736 and this packet for graphics]

AMERICAN SUPPORTERS VISIT PANAMA IN MIDST OF CANAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

(Editors' note: The following was written by Shephard Bliss who was part of the American delegation that visited Panama in October. The story was edited with some information added by LNS.)

NEW YORK (LNS) -- In the midst of often tense negotiations between the United States and Panama for a new Canal treaty, a group of forty North Americans participated in an eight-day visit to Panama to support Panama's attempt to regain control of the canal from the United States.

Arriving in Panama on October 11 at the invitation of the Panamanian Ministry of Foreign Relations, the delegation, representatives of forty American organizations, attended several national celebrations in Panama and toured much of the country. We spoke freely with peasants, workers, students, government officials and intellectuals in both cities and the countryside.

Throughout our visit, the delegation -- the first such American group to conduct a friendship tour to Panama -- found ourselves greeted enthusiastically by Panamanian people and often received front page coverage in local newspapers.

The Americans made their first appearance before nearly 10,000 people who had gathered at the Santa Ana Park to celebrate the anniversary of the 1925 tenants' rebellion against inadequate housing. The U.S. military called in to crush the strike killed many of the strikers, many of whom were blacks the U.S. had brought from the West Indies to work on the canal between 1903 and 1914 and were forced to live in slave-like quarters.

The Panamanians greeted the Americans with loud chants, "Down with U.S. imperialism, Up with the North American People," to which the Americans responded, "Los Pueblos Unidos, Jamas Seran Vencidos," (the people united will never be defeated) with the Spanish we had learned.

The next day, 100,000 people, including the forty visiting Americans, jammed inside and outside the New Panamanian Gymnasium to celebrate the opening of the newly created National Assembly, composed of 505 elected officials from urban and rural communities in Panama.

Speaking for the delegation, Phil Wheaton of Washington, D.C. spoke of the delegation's objectives as "supporting the right of the Panamanian people to absolute control of the Panama Canal." He added that the delegation "supports the struggle of the Panamanians to recover their sovereignty" and "to eliminate the imperialist military apparatus." The Americans received a standing ovation.

Although the nationalist, progressive government of Omar Torrijos seems quite popular, leftists criticize his allowing Panama to become the sixth largest financial center in the world, with the presence of sixty-eight of the world's largest banks. Another criticism of Torrijos is his apparent willingness to accept three U.S. military bases in a new treaty, whereas leftists want all the bases gone immediately.

However, the Torrijos government is openly confronting U.S. colonialism in Panama, and unlike several

other Latin American countries such as Venezuela and Peru which are also demanding control of their natural resources, there is no violent repression of the left in Panama.

Visits to the Countryside

Some of the most memorable contacts with Panamanians came during the two days we went into the countryside and spoke with peasants. One visit was the the "Revolution in March" communal farm, which has eighty families with an average of five members per family. One of the peasants living on the farm, Herman Sanchez, explained some of the political changes that have taken place in Panama under the Torrijos government.

"You have to realize that before the Torrijos government we were persecuted, treated as intruders on our own land. We were beaten and jailed. Now we are useful to our families and our society. We have come to see that our struggle against imperialism and oligarchy are a national liberation struggle," Sanchez told us.

We also spoke with Dr. Picard Ami, one of the key architects of Panama's new political system which is called "popular power." He explained to us that "Panama is a nation based on small communities; we have 9,000 such human communities with 100 to 300 inhabitants each. Our political system must depart from this basic reality."

The basic structure of "popular power" is 505 elected representatives from the rural and urban communities which form the National Assembly. The National Assembly, recently created by the Torrijos government, meets for one month each year and then the representatives return to work in their communities.

One of the accomplishments of the Assembly has been to develop more power and decision-making in the countryside. The new president of the Assembly is Dario Gonzales Pitti, himself a peasant banana worker. Panama's vice-president, Genaro Gonzalez, is also a peasant.

Canal Zone Hostile to Delegation

Our visit in Panama also brought us to the Canal Zone, the focus of the treaty negotiations going on now between the United States and Panama. This area, 50 miles long and 10 miles wide, divides Panama in half and is administered by a governor appointed by the United States. Panama wants the 1903 treaty which gave the U.S. control of the canal "in perpetuity" revised, with complete control of the canal zone returning to Panama by the end of the century. The United States has insisted on military bases for "50 years for the defense of the waterway" and "the right to continue defending the canal for an indefinite time thereafter." Panama is also an important base for U.S. counterinsurgency activity against the rest of Latin America.

The 45,000 U.S. citizens who live in the Canal Zone are called "Zonians" and have their own schools, postal system, courts, police, and stores with special low prices. They enjoy enormous privileges, from the highest per capita income in the world to more golf courses per person than any place in the world.

Zonians told me that they intend to resist any

(continued on page 8)

AFSC SHIPS RECONSTRUCTION AID TO VIETNAM IN
DEFIANCE OF U.S. GOV'T BAN

NEW YORK (LNS)--The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) officially notified the U.S. government on November 10 that it had shipped 16 and 1/2 tons of wool yarn to North Vietnam, in defiance of the U.S. government's denial of export licenses for the goods.

The group also informed the government of its intention to go ahead with plans to ship tool making machines, fishnets and rototillers despite a government ban on the shipment of these items as well.

Shipments to both North and South Vietnam fall under provisions of the "Trading with the Enemy" act, which requires people to secure export licenses before making shipments to "unfriendly nations." AFSC was granted licenses to ship food and clothing to Vietnam on the grounds that the goods constituted "humanitarian" aid. But the government denied licenses for tools and equipment to produce food and clothing, claiming that these constituted "economic" aid.

"This is a perverse distinction," Wallace Collett, chairperson of the AFSC, said, noting that fishnets would enable far greater food production than the AFSC dry milk shipments to Vietnam.

The AFSC and at least six other religious groups held demonstrations and vigils in 45 cities on November 10 to protest the government's policy. In Washington DC, 250 people picketed the White House, carrying signs such as "Rebuild What We Have Destroyed," and "President Ford, the War is Over."

After being refused a previously scheduled appointment with a White House aide, a delegation left behind contribution forms and photocopies of checks sent by 2,000 people for aid to Vietnam.

The organizers for the AFSC, a group which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947 for humanitarian aid to Europe after World War II, face \$10,000 fines and 10 years in prison for sending the "illegal" aid. Hundreds of other people have signed "complicity statements" however, stating that they too have knowingly contributed to the unauthorized aid effort.

The AFSC said the wool yarn sent to Vietnam will be used in a Haiphong sweater factory and is expected to produce 50,000 sweaters for school children. The rototillers scheduled for delivery are designed for tilling small rice plots and the tool making machines will help produce wood screws to be used in cooperative workshops destroyed during the 1972 Christmas bombing of Hanoi.

Despite U.S. commitments made during the 1973 Paris Peace Accords to aid the reconstruction of Vietnam, the only aid from the U.S. has come from independent groups, including Medical Aid to Indochina, Friendship and the AFSC. "There is a dire need for this country to participate in reconstruction for this country [Vietnam] which we so heavily damaged in the war," a spokesperson for the AFSC told the press outside the White House on November 10.

The AFSC urged the government to establish relations with Vietnam, something the two Vietnamese governments have sought since the ending of the war

in April, 1975. The group noted that the government was quick to normalize relations and help reconstruct the former fascist countries of Germany and Japan after World War II, adding that the U.S. damage done to Germany during the war was far less than the damage done to Vietnam.

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MIR MEMBERS GRANTED ASYLUM IN TWO EMBASSIES IN CHILE

NEW YORK (Internews/LNS)--The two top leaders of Chile's Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), and several other members of the outlawed organization, were granted asylum in two foreign embassies in Santiago, Chile in early November.

The two MIR leaders, Andre Pascal Allende and Nelson Guitierrez, eluded security forces and sought asylum on November 7, ending a massive month-long search by the DINA, Chile's secret police. The DINA had been on the trail of the MIR members since October 15 when the members managed to escape after a shootout with security forces on a farm south of Santiago used as a hiding place.

A British doctor, Shelia Cassidy, is being held by Chilean security police on charges of having treated Guitierrez for a wound he received after the shootout.

Andre Pascal Allende, head of the MIR and nephew of the late President Salvador Allende, was reported to have been smuggled into the Costa Rican embassy on the night of November 7 in a trunk of a car along with another MIR members, Marie Ann Bousire.

Costa Rica's first request for safe conduct out of the country for the two was turned down by the military junta on the grounds that the case is not political but that the two are wanted as "common criminals."

Andre Pascal became head of the MIR in October, 1974 after his predecessor, Miguel Enrriquez, was assassinated by military police. Pascal tops the list of the military junta's wanted leftists, and few observers think the junta will easily permit him to leave the country.

But even inside the Costa Rican embassy Pascal is not entirely safe. Two years ago, a former labor leader and minister in the Allende government who had sought asylum inside the Swedish embassy was shot by a sniper.

Meanwhile on November 10, the Vatican embassy in Santiago announced that Nelson Guitierrez, considered MIR's number two leader, had sought asylum inside its headquarters. With him is MIR member Maria Elena Bachman and several other unidentified persons. It is believed that the group may include an American priest, Father John Devlin, accused by the junta of sheltering the MIR leaders.

A number of nuns and priests including several Americans are also accused of hiding the wanted MIR members. On November 8 three Maryknoll nuns who had been sought by the junta for helping guerrillas, arrived in New York after being granted safe conduct out of the country by the junta.

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TWO BLACK WOMEN IN GEORGIA CHARGED WITH MURDER AFTER RESISTING RAPE ASSAULT

NEW YORK (LNS)--Two black women currently await the convening of a new Georgia grand jury which may reindict them. The two, Dessie X. Woods and Cheryl S. Todd, were charged this summer with armed robbery and murder after resisting rape by a white salesman. In the struggle, the man was shot with his own gun.

But in early September, a Georgia judge ruled in favor of a defense motion to quash the indictment because of the grand jury's illegal underrepresentation of blacks, women, and people between the ages of 18 and 30.

Woods, who is 30, and Todd, 23, are only two of many black women who have faced sexual attack by white men, tried to defend themselves, and been indicted for it. A recent and well known case is that of Joann Little, acquitted in August, 1975 of the murder of a North Carolina jailer who tried to rape her.

Woods and Todd began their months-long ordeal on June 14 when they decided to go to the Georgia State Prison in Reidsville to visit Todd's brother. He had written his family that he had been injured and was being refused proper medical attention by prison officials.

Neither woman owned a car and bus service to the prison was almost non-existent, so they decided to hitchhike, despite the advice of Todd's doctor, concerned about her low blood pressure.

On the way to Reidsville, Todd became ill, and upon their arrival she fainted in front of the prison, which is directly across the road from the State Highway Patrol office. It wasn't long before the two black women were noticed by highway troopers who decided they were drunk, beat the women, and arrested them for public drunkenness.

It took Woods and Todd three days to get out of the jail, after being wired money from Atlanta. They then decided to leave the area as quickly as possible.

About 9 in the evening on June 17, a white man named Ronnie Horne pulled up and offered Todd and Woods a ride.

Horne told them he was a police detective, and his holstered gun and citizen's band radio seemed to support his claim. They were so grateful for the ride out of Reidsville and so relieved that they had met a law enforcement officer who seemed sympathetic, that the two women began to tell him what had happened to them in Reidsville and even asked for his help.

Horne got on his car radio and began to describe the women's situation to a man on the other end, and it actually looked to Todd and Woods as though they might get some help. It was only after the two men met at an agreed upon restaurant nearby that the two women began to sense something was wrong.

The man Horne met with was Royce Yawn, a business associate of Horne, who later turned out to be an insurance salesman--not a policeman--from Rentz, a small Georgia town.

Almost immediately the two men began to argue as Yawn insisted on taking Cheryl Todd with him. Todd and Woods then left the restaurant with Horne, but discovered he was traveling in the wrong direction. They demanded he let them out of the car, and walked back to the restaurant they had just left.

But Horne wouldn't give up and followed the women back to the restaurant, threatening to arrest them if they did not leave with him immediately.

As soon as they got into the car, Horne began to make sexual threats to the women. Todd cried and screamed, but Horne only became more abusive. He stopped the car and Todd jumped out. Horne reached for his holstered gun on the front seat and a struggle for the gun followed. In the end, two bullets from his own unlicensed gun lodged in Horne's body, and he died.

The police came and arrested Woods and Todd and took them to Laurens County where they two gave statements to the police and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation without benefit of counsel. They were then transferred to the Wheeler County Jail.

Racism and the Grand Jury

On September 2, when the two women were scheduled to come to trial, the defense filed several motions. One moved to quash the indictment because the grand jury was illegally unrepresentative of the community. Questioning of the jury commissioners revealed openly racist attitudes towards black people, for example, this interchange:

Attorney Millard Farmer: "Have you ever had any blacks to your home socially?"

Jury Commissioner: "I don't know what you mean by socially, but there's a colored person that comes to my home every day."

Atty. Farmer: "Who is this person?"

Jury Commissioner: "My maid."

Atty. Farmer: "Does she eat at the same table with you?"

Jury Commissioner: "She eats there when I finish."

Atty. Farmer: "Are there as many upright and intelligent blacks percentage wise living in this community as whites?"

Jury Commissioner: "No."

Atty. Farmer: "Why weren't there more blacks on your jury list?"

Jury Commissioner: "Because there aren't enough colored people that have enough sense to serve on a grand jury."

After this and other testimony, the judge granted the motion to quash the indictment and sent the case to a new grand jury. But he refused to rule on a motion for a change of venue to another area of the state, calling the motion premature.

Woods and Todd are now free on bond while awaiting the convening of this new grand jury. The family of the dead man has hired a special prosecutor to assist the state in bringing the women to trial.

* * *

The Dessie X. Woods and Cheryl S. Todd Defense

Committee is in desperate need of funds. Among their efforts is an attempt to verify the need for a change of venue through a survey of the Wheeler County community. The survey alone will cost \$12,000 and the committee will also need money for jury surveys, legal briefs etc. All contributions are welcome and should be sent to P.O. Box 1935, Atlanta, Georgia, 30301.

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(Thanks to Burning Spear, the paper of the African People's Socialist Party in Gainesville, Florida for this information.)

CHICANO FIGHTS FOR NEW TRIAL--cont. from p. 4

had been "mistaken" about the results of the first test. Anderson was later placed on probation as a qualified polygrapher for his "incompetence" at the trial.

The jury never learned of Anderson's retraction as the judge would not allow him to reappear in court. With no prosecution witnesses who had seen much of the shooting, Anderson's original testimony remained as the core of the state's case.

The jury members who convicted Mendoza were all white with an average age over fifty. The judge secured this jury composition by moving the case to the town of Sparta, a rural area 200 miles away from Milwaukee. "A defendant is not entitled to a single member of his own class, race or sex to be on a jury," the judge replied to defense objections to the change of venue.

The same judge who determined the composition of the jury and stopped the key witness from retracting false testimony denied Ray Mendoza a new trial this month. Mendoza remains in jail on two life sentences for two counts of first degree murder as his lawyers prepare to appeal the case to the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

* * * *

Send defense contributions to the Ray Mendoza Defense Committee, 1226 S. 8 Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204.

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AMERICAN SUPPORTERS VISIT PANAMA--cont. from p. 5

Panamanian claims over "this land which the U.S. bought and paid for." They said they were willing to defend it with arms, adding such comments as "The Panamanians are not capable of running the canal anyway." They also accused the Panamanians of being anti-American and "communist." When we explained that we are U.S. citizens that had been well-received by the Panamanians, we were also labeled as "communists."

The contrasts in our conversations with the Panamanian banana workers and the U.S. Zonians were overwhelming. Even though we were citizens of a country directly oppressing these banana workers, they were friendly and interested in us and our ideas. In contrast, the Zonians were hostile and threatening. They told us to "get out of our Zone, go home where you belong." It apparently never occurred to them that it was they who were unjustly occupying the homes of another people.

Among the U.S. Third World groups in the delegation were the following: La Raza Unida Party, Cinta Boricua (Puerto Rican), Third World Newsreel, Anishinabe (Native American), Afro-American Awareness Institute, and Chicano Communications Center. Among U.S. unions represented were District 1199 Hospital Workers and the United Farm Workers.

Other groups represented included: Mass Party of the People, New American Movement, U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association, Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, and Non-Intervention in Chile. Members were also present from the National Lawyers Guild, American Friends Service Committee, Boston Women's Union, and Cambridge Tenants Organizing Committee.

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SECRETARY FIRED FOR REFUSING TO BRING HER BOSS LUNCH

BOSTON, Mass. (9 to 5/LNS)--A woman fired from her job as secretary for refusing to go out and get sandwiches is fighting back.

Karen Cantwell had worked at Information Services in Wellesley, Massachusetts for two and a half years when the managers in her department--all men--started having weekly meetings. They ordered Cantwell to send for a menu from the local delicatessen and then gave her sixteen orders for lunch. Although they had all walked past a soda machine on their way to the meeting, the managers told her to buy sodas.

Cantwell went to her boss, a vice-president, and demanded that the men who attended the meeting take turns in getting lunch. Her boss refused, and told her "Their time is more important than yours."

After getting the lunches for two more weeks, Cantwell went to the company president offering to compromise by ordering the lunches, but not getting the drinks or going to the restaurant. The boss replied, "You do it, or else."

The next week Cantwell ordered the sandwiches, and then sent a taxi to pick them up.

The company fired her at 4:45 that Friday afternoon, and stated in a letter that her work was excellent but she refused to get sandwiches.

Cantwell's case is now being investigated by the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

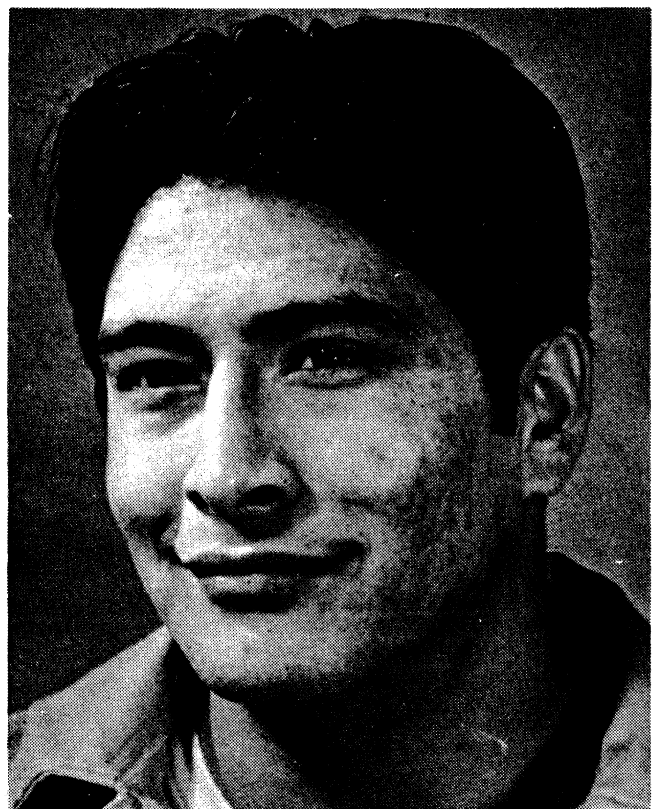
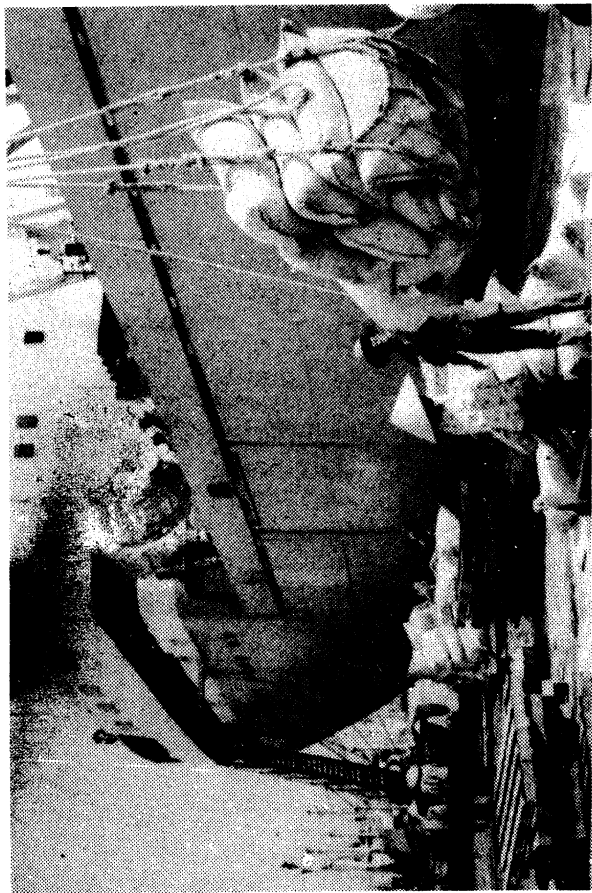
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MOZAMBIQUE BANS FUNERAL BUSINESS

NEW YORK (LNS)--The new revolutionary government in Mozambique has issued a decree to prohibit profiteering from death. It has banned private funeral parlors and the private manufacture of coffins, and instituted a six-month jail sentence for anyone caught profiting from a funeral.

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[Thanks to the Weekly People]



TOP RIGHT: Photo of a ceremonial
pledge of allegiance in Spain. There
is growing political unrest in Spain
as Franco's health weakens.

SEE PAGE THREE FOR THE STORY.

CREDIT: LNS

TOP LEFT: Babylift graphic.

SEE STORY ON PAGE ONE.

CREDIT: J. Smith/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Around 10,000 people
marched from France to Bayonne near
the Spanish border on November 1, 1975.

SEE PAGE THREE FOR THE STORY.

CREDIT: LIBERATION/LNS

MIDDLE LEFT: Freighter unloading food and
consumer goods to South Vietnam at the Nha
Rong in Saigon.

SEE THE STORY ON PAGE SIX.

CREDIT: Vietnam News Agency/FOCAL POINT/LNS

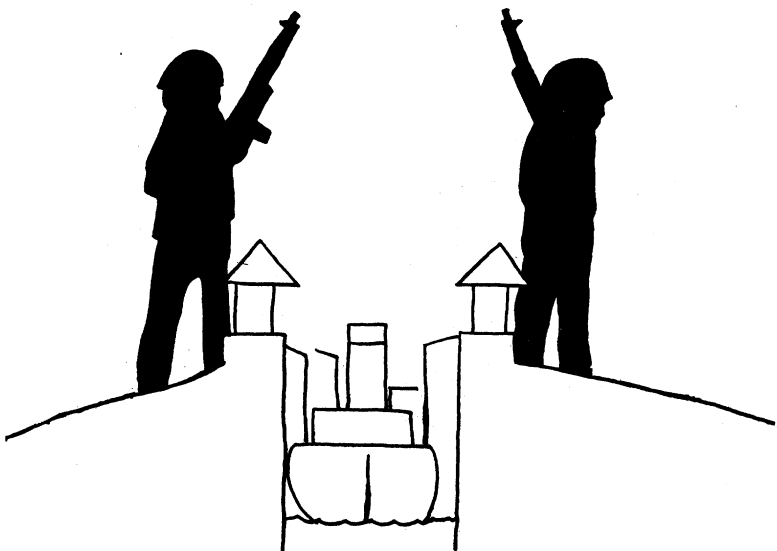
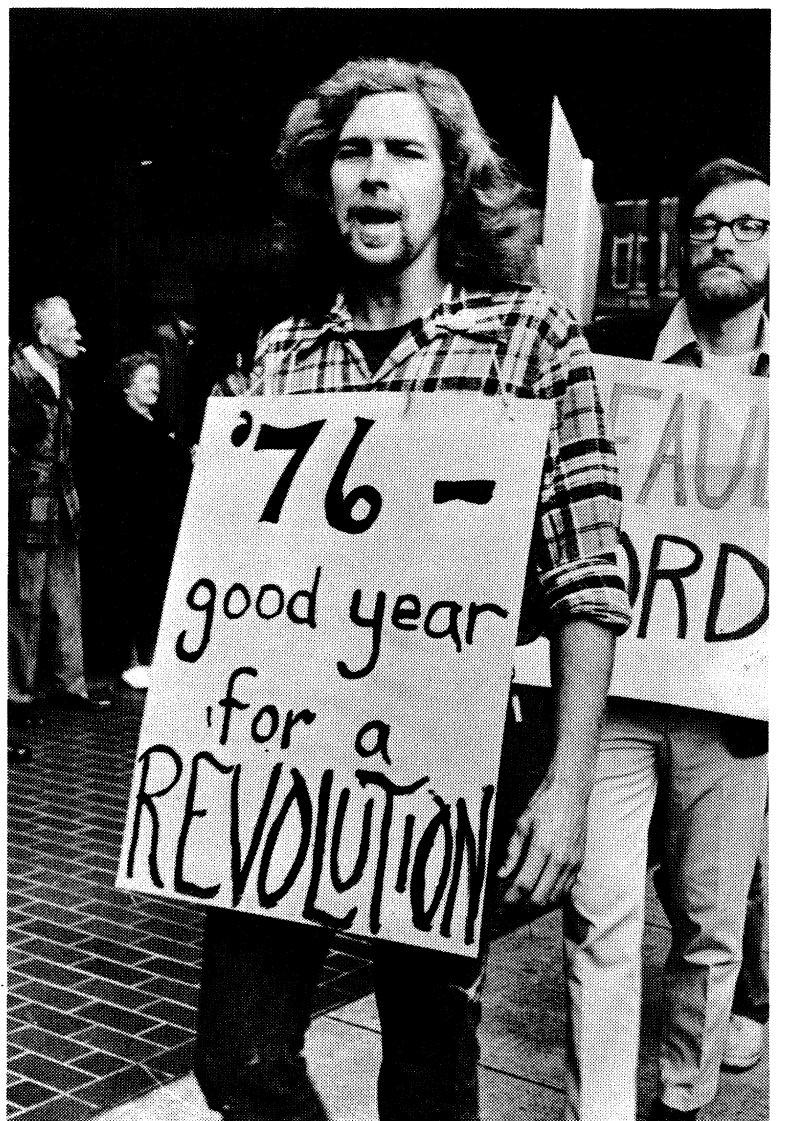
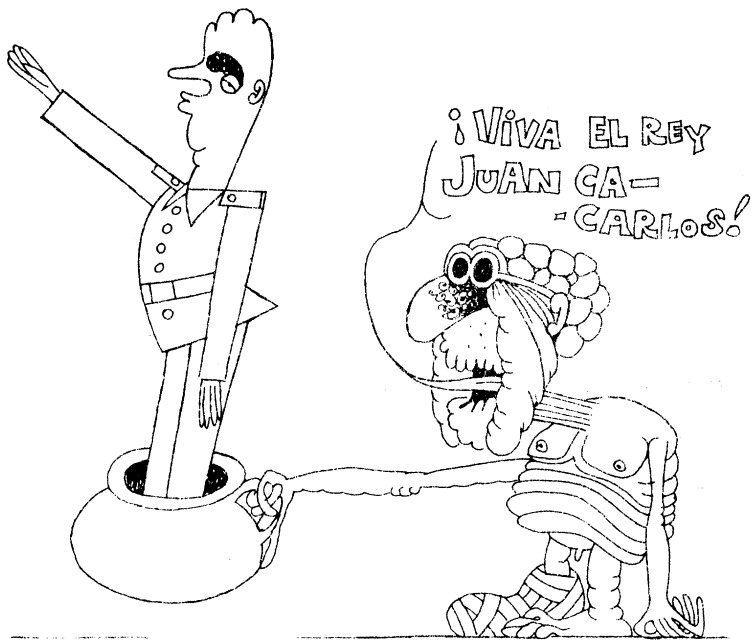
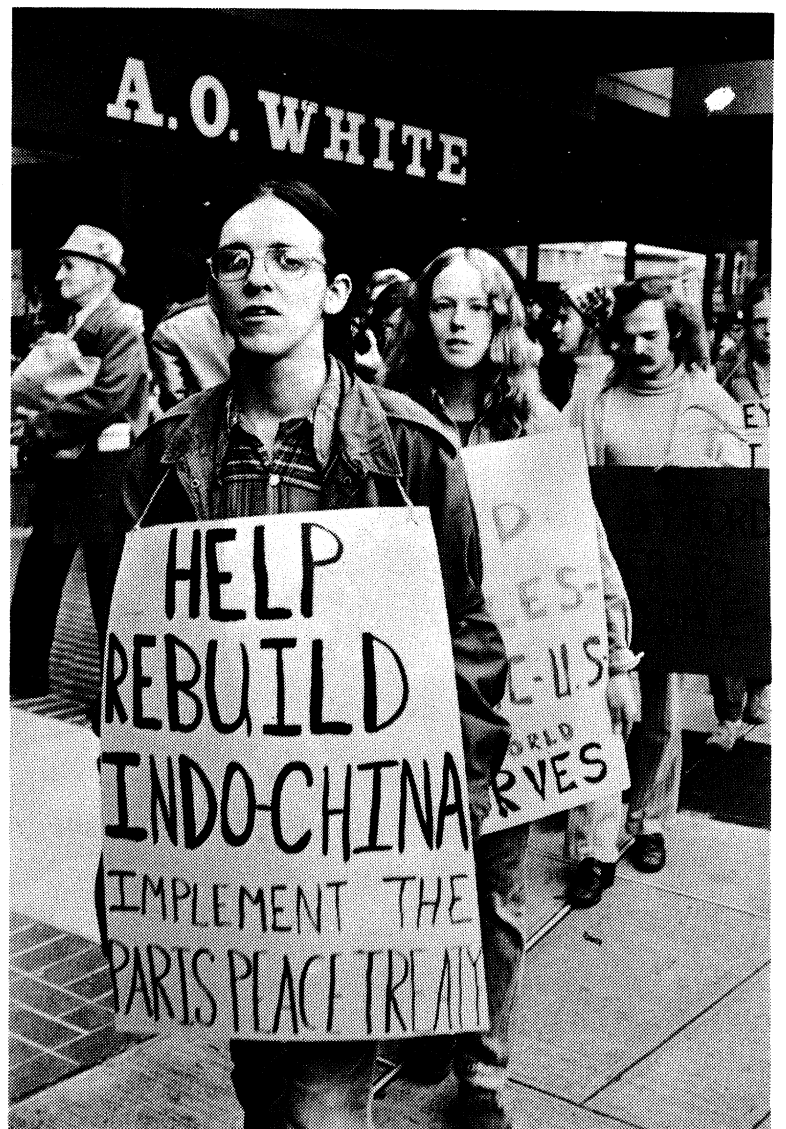
BOTTOM LEFT: Panama graphic.

SEE PAGE FIVE FOR THE STORY.

BOTTOM RIGHT: Photo of Ray Mendoza, who
is fighting his conviction of killing
two policemen.

SEE THE STORY ON PAGE FOUR.

CREDIT: LIBERIDAD-THE RAY MENDOZA DEFENSE
COMMITTEE/LNS



TOP RIGHT: COVER REPEAT: Demonstration
against President Ford on his visit to
Springfield, Mass., Nov. 7.

GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 2.

CREDIT: Allen Young/LNS

TOP LEFT: Juan Carlos, the designated heir
to Franco, came to power in Spain in early
November after Franco became deathly ill.

GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 3.

MIDDLE LEFT: Cartoon of Franco and Juan Carlos.

CAN GO WITH STORY ON PAGE 3.

CREDIT: POLITIQUE HEBDO/LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Demonstration against Pres-
ident Ford on his visit to Springfield,
Mass., Nov. 7.

GOES WITH STORY ON PAGE 2.

CREDIT: Allen Young/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Panama.

CAN GO WITH STORY ON PAGE 5.

CREDIT: THE NEW CITIZEN/LNS